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Section# 01

General Science

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(a to z) ① "General Science" chapter # 5
3rd, 4th, 5th
FTS, NTS, ETEA
CT, PST, DM, PET----

Related to chap # 6 class 3rd:-

- ① Food is a basic need of **living things**.
- ② On the basis of food, animals can be divided into **Three groups**.
- ③ Herbivores ~~eat~~ animals eat **plants**.
- ④ Herbivores ~~the~~ animals have **broad and flat teeth**.
- ⑤ Carnivores animals eat **گوشت** **Flesh of other animals**.
- ⑥ Teeth of carnivores are **long, sharp and pointed**.
- ⑦ Omnivores animals eat **both meat and plants**.
- ⑧ Cow, deer (دیر), rabbit, elephant, grasshopper (گھاسخوار) are examples of **Herbivores** animals.
- ⑨ Tiger, falcon, fox, polar bear, cat are examples of **Carnivores** animals.

②

CT, PST, PET, DM, ---.....

- ⑩ Chimpanzee, Mouse, turtle, Bears, ostrich, Crow are examples of **Omnivores** animals.
- ⑪ Basic food groups are **Fruits, vegetables, Seeds/Grains, Dairy Food, Meat, Dry Fruit.**
- ⑫ A diet which has a right amounts of all food items is called **Balanced** diet.
- ⑬ A **balanced** diet meets all the needs of our body and keeps us healthy.
- ⑭ Cleanliness, proper sleep and exercise are the basic factors of **healthy** living.
- ⑮ Food gives us **energy.**

Related to chap# 8 class 3rd:-

- ⑯ A person who invents/makes a thing for the first time is called an **inventor.**

③

CT, PST, PET, DM, - - - - -

- ①7 A Thing That is invented / made by The inventor is called **invention**.
- ①8 Something seen or learned for The first time is called **discovery**.
- ①9 Light bulb was invented by **Thomas Edison**.
- ②0 X-ray machine was invented by **Prof: wilhelm Roentgen**.
- ②1 Computer was invented by ~~chat~~ **Charles Babbage**.
- ②2 Camera was invented by **Ibn - Al - Haytham**.
- ②3 At first time, Aeroplane was invented by **wright Brothers**.
- ②4 Telephone was invented by **Alexander Graham Bell**.
- ②5 Internet was invented by **Tim Berners Lee**.
- ②6 Television was invented by **John Logie Baird**.

④

CT, PST, PET, DM, -----

②⑦ Edison built his first lab at the age of **10**.

②⑧ Edison lost his hearing at the age of **12**.

②⑨ Ibn-e-Sina, Al-masudi and Ibn-al-Haytham are **Muslim** ~~scientists~~ inventors.

③⑦ ~~It~~ Rose Essence was invented by **Ibn-e-Sina**.

③① Windmill was invented by **Al-masudi**.

③② pinhole camera and Dabber was invented by **Ibn-al-Haytham**.

③③ Modern digital Computer was invented by **J.V Atanosoff**.

③④ Fax Machine was invented by **A. Bain** in **1843**.

③⑤ Microwave was invented by **P. Spencer**.

Related to Chapter #9, class 3rd:-

③⑥ In old times people used **Tools** to make their work easy.

⑤ CT, PST, PET, DM, -----

③⑦ Long long ago men used **Stone** tools for hunting.

③⑧ A **Tool** is a device That can be held in the hand to carry out a particular function.

③⑨ **Lever** is used to lift heavy loads.

④⑩ **Rope and pulley** is used to draw water from the well.

④⑪ **Force** is used to push or pull an object.

④⑫ When we move something to bring it closer, it is called a "**pull**".

④⑬ When we move something away from ourselves, it is called a "**push**".

④⑭ A device which makes our work easier is called a "**Machine**".

④⑮ A Thing can only move when a **Force** is applied on it.

⑥

CT, PST, PET, DM, - - - - -

④6

A woodcutter uses his **axe** to cut woods.

④7

Lever is a **Simple** machine.

④8

A sweeper sweeps with help of a **broom**.

④9

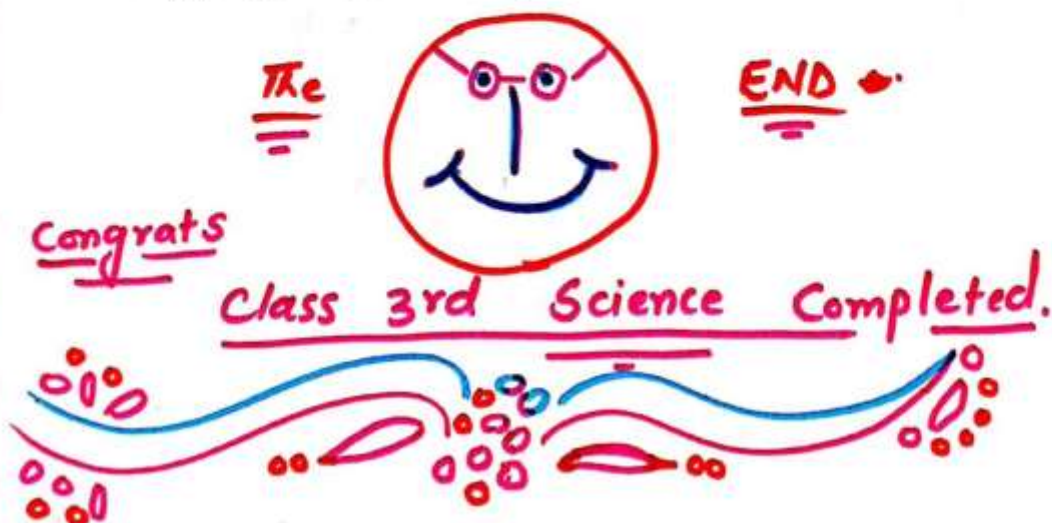
An act to oppose the will/idea of another or others is called a **Conflict**.

⑤0

A **Conflicts** is not a positive and healthy attitude.

⑤1

When conflicts are at local community **Community leaders** play an important role to resolve it.



⑦

CT, PST, PET, DM, - - - - -

Related to chap # 6 class 4th :-

① **Heat** is a form of energy which flows from hot objects to cold objects due to difference in temperature.

or ⑤③ Heat is a form of **energy**.

⑤④ The degree of hotness or coldness of a body is known as **Temperature**.

⑤⑤ Our sense of touch does not give us the **exact measurement** of temperature.

⑤⑥ **Thermometer** is a device used for the measurement of Temperature.

⑤⑦ The glass tube of thermometer is filled with **mercury or alcohol**.

⑤⑧ A thermometer measures temperature in **degrees**.

⑤⑨ A doctor measures our Temperature with a **Thermometer**.

(8) **CT, PST, PET, DM, -----**

(60) There are **Two** common scales of temperature.

(61) Centigrade scale / Celsius scale ($^{\circ}\text{C}$) and Fahrenheit scale ($^{\circ}\text{F}$)

(62) Freezing point of water in Celsius scale is **0°C** .

(63) Freezing point of water in Fahrenheit scale is **32°F** .

(64) Boiling point of water in Celsius scale is **100°C** .

(65) Boiling point of water in Fahrenheit is **212°F** .

(66) Doctors use clinical Thermometer, while in Laboratories we use ~~Laboratory~~ **Laboratory** Thermometer.

(67) A small Thermometer used to measure human body temperature is called a **clinical Thermometer**.

(68) The average temperature of a healthy person is **98.6°F or 37°C** .

⑨ CT, PST, PET, DM, -----

⑥7 In laboratories we use the **Centigrade** Thermometer.

⑥8 Laboratory Thermometer is marked from **-10°C to 110°C** .

⑥9 Mercury is **poisonous**.

Related to chap # 7, class 4th:-

⑦0 Force is a **push or pull** exerted by one thing on another.

⑦1 A **Force** can change the shape and size of an object.

⑦2 A **Force** can change the speed of a moving object or the direction in which a body is moving.

⑦3 The larger the force the greater the **distance travelled**.

⑦4 The distance covered by a body in a unit time is called **Speed**.

⑩ CT, PST, PET, DM, -----

⑦⑤ If we divide The distance Covered by The time we will get **speed**.

⑦⑥ Any Thing that helps to make a work easier is called a **machine**.

⑦⑦ jack and rod, pulley, Scissors, screw drivers etc are **Simple machines**.

⑦⑧ Cutter, stapler, Nut Cracker, Hammer, Broom stick, plier, wheelbarrow, pulley are **Simple machines**.

⑦⑨ A Scissor is a **Simple machine**.

⑧① Lifting a box is **pulling**.

⑧② Screw driver and Scissors are called **Simple machines**.

⑧③ Speed of a car can be changed by **applying force**.

⑧④ **Stapler** is an example of Simple machine.

⑪ CT, PST, PET, DM, ---

⑧④ A force can stop a **moving** body.

Related to chap #5, class 5th :-

⑧⑤ Any Thing that occupies space (volume) and has mass is called **Matter**.

⑧⑥ Matter exists in ~~two~~ **three** states.

⑧⑦ Solids, Liquid and gas are Three states of **Matter**.

⑧⑧ A solid has a **fixed** shape and volume.

⑧⑨ In solid, molecules are **closely** packed together. ~~which gives~~

⑧⑩ wood, iron, gold are examples of **Solids**.

⑨① A liquid has definite volume but it does not have **fixed shape**.

⑨② water, milk, oil, juice, honey, petrol are examples of **Liquid**.

12.

CT, PST, PET, DM, -----

- 93 A gas has no definite **shape and volume.**
- 94 The force of attraction in solids is **Strong.**
- 95 The force of attraction in liquids is relatively **weaker** ~~than~~ as compared to solid.
- 96 The force of attraction in gases is very **weak.**
- 97 Solids **expand** on heating
- 98 At boiling point the liquids convert into **vapours or steam.**
- 99 The change of state from solid to liquid when heat is added to materials is called **Melting process.**
- 100 Different materials melt at **different** temperatures.
- ~~101 The change of state from liquid to gas when heat is added to materials is called **Freezing process.**~~

13

CT, PST, PET, DM, ---

(101) The change of state from liquid to solid when heat is removed from material is called **Freezing process**.

(102) water change into ice at 0°C .

(103) The change of state from liquid to gas when heat is added to a material is called **Boiling process**.

(104) Boiling point of water is 100°C .

(105) when liquid converts into gaseous state without boiling, the process is called **Evaporation process**.

(106) Evaporation process occurs only on the surface of **liquid**.

(107) when vapours change into liquid on cooling, the process is called **Condensation process**.

(108) The process in which some ^{Substance} ~~states~~ change directly from solid state to gas without becoming liquid, when heat is added, is called **Sublimation**.

(14) **CT, PST, PET, DM, ----**

(109) * When Sun shines on rivers, lakes, ocean, water evaporates continuously and converts into clouds. The clouds when pass through some colder regions, they convert into Raindrops, and fall on earth and then on earth this rain water flows to rivers, oceans. The whole cycle/process is called **water cycle**.

(110) ~~the~~ If There is no evaporation process in nature, There would be no **water cycle**.

(110) **Moisture** is the tiny drops of water present in the air.

(111) **Dew** is the moisture in the air that settles on plants due to cold.

(112) **Fog** is the droplet of water vapours in the air and are much close to the ground.

(15) **CT, PST, PET, DM, -----**

(109) Fog reduces **visibility**.

(110) When weather becomes cold enough to cause freezing, such condition of moisture is known as **Frost**.

(111) **Snow** is the frozen water falling from the sky in soft, white balls shape.

(112) **Rain** is the water falling in drops from vapours.

(113) In water cycle, water is available in **all Three states**.

(114) **Gas** fills all the volume available.

(115) In water cycle, the sun plays important role in **evaporation**.

(116) All physical objects are made of **matter**.

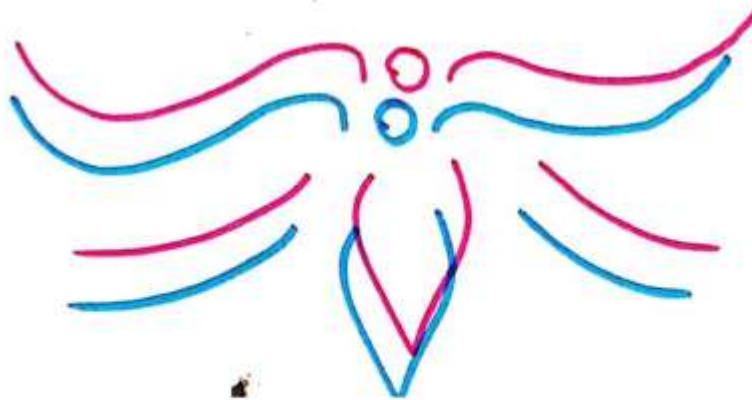
(117) water exists in **Three States**.

(16)

CT, PST, PET, DM, ----

(118) Formation of cloud is an example of **evaporation** process.

(119) Dry ice is **carbon dioxide**.



(a to z) ① " General Science " chap # 6
FTS, NTS, ETEA
CT, PST, PET, DM, ----
4th, 5th

Related to chap # 8, class 4th :-

- ① The sensation of hearing is called **sound**.
- ② Sound is produced by **vibrating** bodies.
- ③ Sound is always produced by a **vibrating** body.
- ④ The sound that has a pleasant effect on our ears is called **pleasant or musical** sound.
- ⑤ The sound that has unpleasant effect on our ears is called **noise**.
- ⑥ Loud and unpleasant sounds all around us are called **noise** pollution.
- ⑦ Noise pollution causes damages to our **ears and brain**.

② **CT, PST, PET, DM, ---**

- ⑧ Sound can not travel in **Vacuum**.
- ⑨ Sound needs **medium** to travel.
- ⑩ The rabbit turns its outer ears to capture **Sound waves**.
- ⑪ Snakes don't have **ears**.
- ⑫ **Snakes** feel the vibrations of their tongue and detect their prey and enemy.
- ⑬ The pleasant effect of sound is **music**.
- ⑭ Noisy environment is due to **unpleasant sound**.

Related to chap#9 class 4th:-

- ⑮ The flow of electricity is called **Current**.
- ⑯ The materials through which electricity can pass are called **Conductors**.
- ⑰ The materials through which electricity can not pass are called **Insulators**.

③ CT, PST, PET, DM, -----

⑮ Iron, aluminum, gold, copper are the examples of **Conductors**.

⑯ Rubber, plastic, wood, glass are the examples of **Insulators**.

⑰ Electricity is dangerous and it can ~~be~~ cause **death** if improperly handled.

⑱ The path for flow of current is

or ⑲ The path in which current flows is called a **circuit**.

⑳ When the wire is connected and bulb is lit, this is called a **closed circuit**.

㉑ When the wire is disconnected and the bulb is off, this is called a/an **open circuit**.

㉒ A magnet attracts things made of **iron**.

㉓ A magnet has two poles, North pole and **South pole**.

④

CT, PST, PET, DM, -----

②⑦ ~~The~~ The magnets which are made with the help of electricity are called **Electromagnets**.

②⑧ There are **two** types of magnet.

②⑨ The **natural/permanent** magnets do not lose their magnetic qualities and are found in nature.

③① **Artificial/temporary** can lose their magnetic ability easily.

③① **Artificial** magnets are man made magnets.

③② The things which are attracted towards the magnet are called **magnetic materials**.

③③ The things which a magnet does not attract, are called **non-magnetic** materials.

③④ we need **electromagnets** to run an electric fan.

③⑤ Like poles of magnet **repel** each other.

⑤ CT, PST, PET, DM, -----

- ③⑥ The north pole of a freely hanging magnet always points to the **North** of the earth.
- ③⑦ The property of magnet to attract things is called **magnetism**.
- ③⑧ When an iron or steel bar is rubbed against a magnet, **magnetism** is produced in it.
- ③⑨ When a magnet is heated or struck by a hammer it loses its **magnetic property**.
- ④⑩ opposite poles of a magnet **attract** each other.
- ④⑪ Iron particles ~~of~~ can be separated from the sand with the help of a **magnet**.
- ④⑫ All **metals** are conductors.
- ④⑬ **Artificial** magnets are demagnetized easily.

⑥ CT, PST, PET, DM, -----

Related to chap #10, class 4th :-

- ④④ The earth is one of the planets of our Solar System.
- ④⑤ The earth is not a **perfect sphere**.
- ④⑥ The earth **spins or rotates** on its axis.
- ④⑦ The earth take **23 hours, 56 minutes and 4 seconds (about 24 hours)** for one complete rotation.
- ④⑧ ~~The~~ one rotation of the earth on its axis, make **one day**.
- ④⑨ The equator divides the earth into two parts.
- ⑤⑦ The upper part of earth, above the equator is called **Northern hemisphere**.
- ⑤① The lower part of the earth, under the equator is called **Southern hemisphere**.

⑦ CT, PST, PET, DM, -----

⑤② The spin of the earth creates **day and night.**

⑤③ Circular movement of one thing around the other is called **Revolution.**

⑤④ The earth takes about **365 days and 6 hours** to make one revolution around the sun.

⑤⑤ When earth complete one revolution around the sun, this period is known as **One year.**

⑤⑥ There are **Four** seasons in a year.

⑤⑦ The four seasons are Summer, Autumn, winter and **Spring.**

⑤⑧ The earth's axis of rotation is tilted at **23.5°** .

⑤⑨ If it is summer, the hemisphere will be tilted **towards the sun.**

⑥⑦ The tilt of the axis creates **Seasons.**

⑧

CT, PST, PET, DM, ---

⑥1 If the earth was not tilted on its axis, there would be no **Seasons**.

⑥2 If there is summer in the Northern hemisphere, there is **winter** in the Southern.

(END of Chap # 10)

Some extra Mcqs (class 4th),

⑥3 A **Cavity** is a hole in a diseased tooth.

⑥4 Cavities are also called **Dental Caries**.

⑥5 **Diarrhoea** is loose, watery stools.

⑥6 **Digestion** is the process by which food is broken down into smallest parts.

⑥7 **Food poisoning** is a general term for health problems arising from eating Contaminated food.

⑨

CT, PST, PET, DM, ----

⑥⑧ A mixture which has a uniform composition and taste is called **homogenous Mixture.**

⑥⑨ A mixture which do not ~~have~~ has uniform composition and taste is called **Heterogeneous Mixture.**

⑦⑩ Conditions and practices that serve to promote or preserve health are called **Hygiene.**

⑦⑪ The precipitate of saliva that accumulates around teeth at the gum line is called **TarTar.**

⑦⑫ Space occupied by a substance is called **Volume.**



(10)

CT, PST, PET, DM, ---

Related to chap # 6, class 5K:-

(73) In order to move or stop an object **Force** is required.

(74) Friction is a force that oppose **motion**.

(75) Friction is a **Contact** Force.

(76) Friction acts when objects are in **contact** with each other.

(That is why friction is called **contact force**) $\Rightarrow$ Contact forces are those forces in which the contact of the bodies is must.)

(77) Friction forces are **large** on rough surfaces.

(78) Friction forces are **Small** on smooth surfaces.

(79) The roughness on the surfaces of object/body is the cause of **Friction force**.

(80) **Friction** helps us in walking and running.

⑪

CT, PST, PET, DM, ----

⑧1

Ignition of match stick is due to **Friction**.

⑧2

Moving objects slow down due to **Friction**.

⑧2

Friction produces **heat**.

⑧2

Friction does not depend on the **Surface area**.

⑧3

Friction depends on the **roughness** of the surfaces with which objects are in contact.

⑧4

Lubricants, ball bearings, rollers, wheels, air cushions and stream lined shapes are used to reduce **Friction**.

⑧5

Gravity or gravitational is the force ~~of~~ with which earth attracts other objects towards itself.

⑧6

Force of gravity is a ~~non~~ **non-Contact** force.

(i.e. contact of bodies and earth is not necessary for gravity force).

(12)

CT, PST, PET, DMS

(87) The gravity force was first time observed by **Sir Isaac Newton**.

(88) The quantity of matter in an object is called its **Mass**.

(89) Mass of the object is a **Constant** quantity.
(i.e. mass of the bodies remains same (constant) everywhere).

(90) The gravitational force acting on an object is called its **weight**.

(91) The amount of gravitational force acting on an object is called its **weight**.

(92) The weight of a body is a **variable** quantity.
(i.e. weight of the body does not remain the same everywhere, its value is different from place to place or is different at different distances from the centre of the earth)

CT, PST, PET, DM, - - - -

(13)

(93) If The forces acting on an object produce no change in state of rest or motion Then The forces are said to be **balanced forces**.

(94) Balanced forces are equal and **opposite in direction**.

(95) when The forces acting on an object are not equal These forces are called **Unbalanced** forces.

(96) The SI unit of force is **newton (N)**.

(97) The SI unit of weight is **Newton (N)**.

(Because weight is a force i.e. force of gravity so its unit is also newton (N).)

(98) The SI unit of Mass is **Kilogram (kg)**.

(99) The Tendency of all objects to resist any change in Their state of rest or motion is called its **Inertia**.

(14)

CT, PST, PET, DM, ----

(100) A device which makes our work easier is called **Machines**.

(101) Wedge, inclined plane and lever are examples of **Simple machines**.

(102) Wedge is a **Simple machine**.

(103) A sharpener is an example of **wedge**.

(104) Inclined plane is a **Simple Machine**.

(105) Inclined plane is used **for lifting objects to a height**.

(106)  ~~lever~~ ~~is~~ ~~a~~

(106) In the lever **Pivot or Fulcrum** ^(F) is a fixed point about which the rigid rod or bar turn.

(107) The applied force on the lever is called **Effort (E)**.

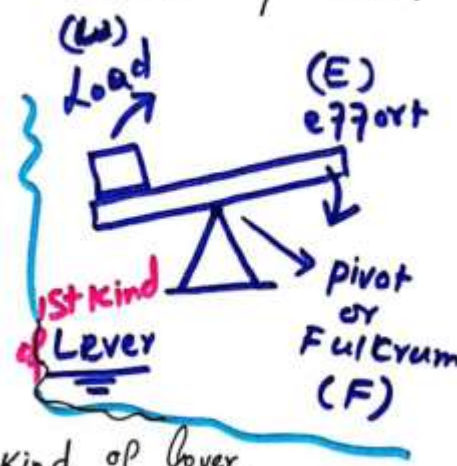
(108) The resisting force to the applied force in the lever is called **Load**.

(15) CT, PST, PET, DM, -----

(109) There are **Three** kinds of lever.

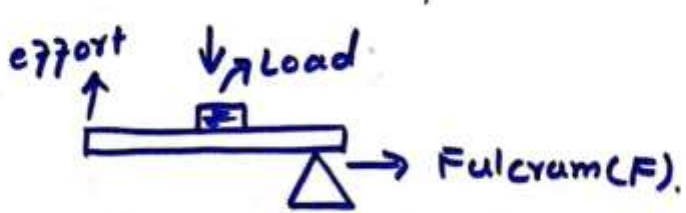
(110) In 1st kind of lever
The fulcrum is between
The effort and The load.

(111) Pliers, Scissors, claw
hammer and sea saw
are examples of **1st**
kind of lever.



(112) In Second kind of lever, The Load
is between The Fulcrum (F) and effort (E).

(113) Bottle opener, wheelbarrow, nut cracker,
paper cutter and tin opener are examples
of **Second** kind of lever.



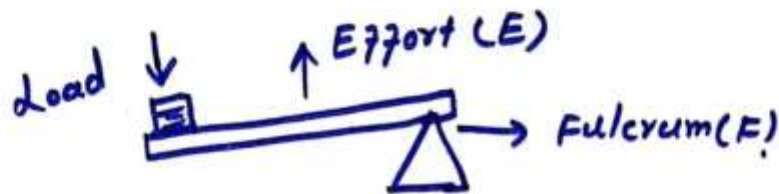
Second Kind of Lever.

(16)

CT, PST, PET, DM, www

(114) In Third kind of lever, the effort (E) is between the Fulcrum (F) and Load.

(115) Broom, tongs, human arm, stapler, fishing rod are examples of **Third** kind of lever.



Third Kind of Lever

(116) Ball bearings reduce friction because they **roll on surface to reduce friction.**

(Friction is greater when bodies slide on each other, while friction is less when body roll on each other. So we use ball bearing, so that sliding friction (which is greater) converts into rolling friction (which is less).

(17)

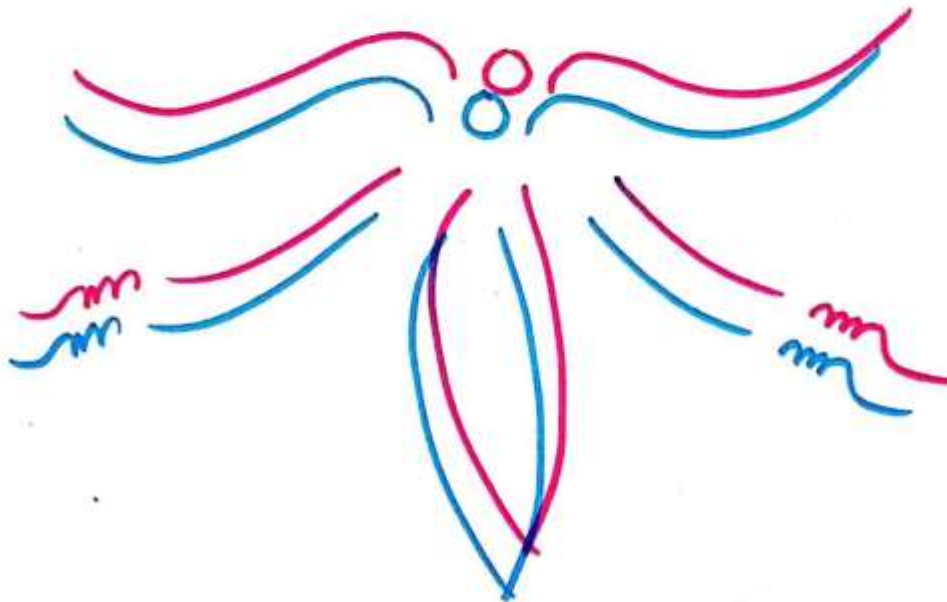
CT, PST, PET, DM,-----

(117) **Gravity** is responsible for falling of objects on earth.

(118) There will be no **motion** if the forces are balanced.

(119) Balanced forces are always **equal**.

(120) A lever turns about a fixed point called **Fulcrum**.



(atoz) "General Science" chapter # 7
5th
FTS, NTS, ETEA
CT, PST, PET, DM.....

Related to chap # 7, class 5th:-

- ① Light is a form of **Energy**.
- ② We can not see without **Light**.
- ③ **Sun** is the largest natural source of light.
- ④ Objects that emit or give off out light of their own are called **luminous objects**.
(Examples are Sun, bulb, candles, torch etc)
- ⑤ Sun and stars are **natural** sources of light.
- ⑥ Electric bulb, neon tube, candle, torch are **artificial** sources of light.
- ⑦ The objects that do not emit or give out their own light are called **non-luminous objects**.

② CT, PST, PET, DM, ———

⑦ Moon is a **non-luminous** object.

(Because Moon ^{emits} has no light, it only reflects the light of Sun fall on it)

⑧ Non-luminous objects can only be seen when light falling on them reflects into our eyes.

⑨ Light travel **travels** than sound.

⑩ Light travels in a **straight** path.

⑪ If we can not see through an object then the object is called **opaque**.

(eg wood, stone etc).

⑫ If we see clearly through an object then the object is called **Transparent**.

⑬ If we can not see clearly through an object, then the object is called **Translucent**.

③ CT, PST, PET, DM, -----

⑭ When an opaque object blocks the light, **Shadow** is formed.

⑮ The main source of light energy is **Sun**.

⑯ When the moon passes between the Sun and the Earth **Solar Eclipse** occurs.
(سولر گرہن)

⑰ When the Earth passes through the Sun and the moon **Lunar Eclipse** occurs.
(لنار گرہن)

⑱ Pinhole camera works on the principle that **light travel in straight line**.

⑲ Image formed on a screen may be **real or imaginary** image.

⑳ Moon is a/an **non-luminous** object.

㉑ Moon orbits the **Earth**.

㉒ An object which orbits a planet is called a **Satellite**.

㉓ Moon is a/an **natural** Satellite.

④ CT, PST, PET, DM, ————

②④ phases of moon occur due to changes in **position** of moon.

②⑤ In **New** moon The surface of the moon is dark and invisible.

②⑥ when we see only a silver of the moon's surface, we call it **Crescent** moon.

②⑦ when we can see one half of the moon's surface, this is **Quarter** moon.

②⑧ when the moon getting
Full → gibbous → half → crescent
→ new, The moon is **waning moon**.

②⑨ when the moon getting → new → crescent
→ half → Three quarter → full, The moon is **waxing moon**.

③⑩ when the moon surface is fully lighted, it is called **Full moon**.

③① when we can see roughly three quarter of the moon's surface, it is called **Gibbous** moon.

⑤ CT, PST, PET, DM, -----

Related to chap # 8, class 5th:-

- ③② The rate of flow of charge across conductor is called **Current**.
- ③③ The unit of Current is **Ampere**.
- ③④ The path through which electric current passes is called an/a **electric circuit**.
- ③⑤ is a device used to reduce the danger of short-circuit or over flow of current.
- ③⑥ **Circuit breakers** are advanced form of fuse.
- ③⑦ The branch of science that deals with the charges at rest is called **electrostatic**.
- ③⑧ charge is induced on the surface of the comb due to **Friction**.
- ③⑨ Lightning is a natural example of static discharge.

⑥ CT, PST, PET, DM, -----

④⑩ A charged body produces **electric field** around it.

④⑪ **Similar** charged bodies repel each other.

④⑫ **opposite** charged bodies attract each other.

④⑬ **Electro scope** is used for finding the nature of charge on a body.

④⑭ In magnet the same poles (N-N) or (S-S) repel each other while the opposite poles (S-N) attract each other.
(S → South pole, N → North pole)

④⑮ The magnetic effect is stronger at **poles** and weaker at **Centre**.

④⑯ Magnet has **Two** poles.

④⑰ Magnet has **South** pole and **North** pole.

⑦ CT, PST, PET, DM, - - - -

④⑧ The space around a magnet in which its magnetic effect is felt is called **magnetic field**.

④⑨ The effect of magnetic field can be felt by using **small test magnets**.

⑤① The magnetic field around a magnet is represented by **Magnetic lines of force**.

⑤② The magnetic field is **not** visible.

⑤③ The magnetism produced by electric current is called **electromagnetism**.

⑤④ Large electromagnets are used in some cranes to lift **heavy iron objects**.

⑤⑤ The Earth behaves like a magnet with **two** poles.

⑤⑥ **Compass** is used to find the direction.

⑧

CT, PST, PET, DM,

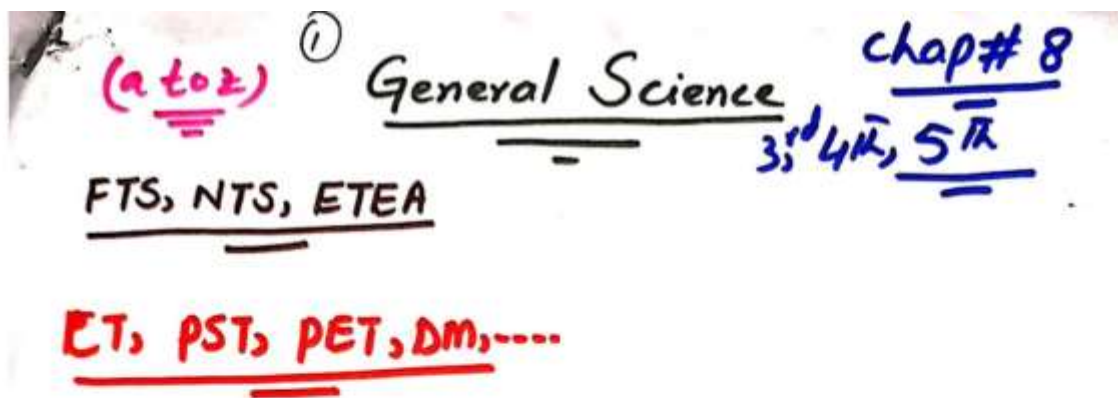
⑤6 A bar magnet acts like a compass needle.

⑤7 Compass needle is also used to find out the magnetic effect of **electricity**.

⑤8 When current is passed in a conductor it produces a **magnetic** effect.

⑤9 Compass will always point towards **North - South**.





Related to chap# 9, class 5th :-

- ① **Soil** makes up the outer most layer of our Earth.
- or ② **Soil** supports the growth of plant roots and provides a living place for different animals.
- or ③ **Soil** provides a living place for different animals.
- ④ **Soil** contains food for plants and animals.
- ⑤ Soil is of different types such as **sand, clay and slit.**

② CT, PST, PET, DM, -----

⑥ Sand means the **largest** particles of the soil.

⑦ Clay means the **smallest** particles of the soil.

⑧ Sand does not hold **many nutrients**.

⑨ Clay can hold a lot of **nutrients**.

⑩ **Silt** are soil particles whose sizes are between sand and clay.

⑪ There are **Five** components of soil.
(ie. 1. particles 2. Nutrients 3. Decomposers
4. water 5. Air)

⑫ particles are formed from **broken Rocks**.

⑬ The sand absorbs water **easily**

③ CT, PST, PET, DM, ---

⑭ A soil which has all sizes of particles is suitable for plants.

⑮ There are **Three** types of soil.
(i.e. sand, clay and slit)

⑯ Earth worms make the **soil** fertile.

Related to chap# 10, class 5th:-

⑰ The sun, Earth, moon and other planets form the **solar system**.

⑱ Our solar system consists of the sun and **eight planets**.

⑲ **Sun** is the biggest object in the solar system.

⑳ The centre of the solar system is **Sun**.

㉑ All the planets move around **Sun**.

(4)

CT, PST, PET, DM, -----

(22) The solar system is always in **motion**.

(23) The international Astronomical Union decided in 2006 to call pluto a "**dwarf planet**".

(24) There are eight planets of the solar system.

(i.e. 1. Mercury, 2. Venus, 3. Earth, 4. Mars, 5. Jupiter, 6. Saturn, 7. Uranus and 8. Neptune).

(25) Sun is a **star**.

(26) Sun is almost **one million** times bigger than the Earth.

(27) A group of stars is called a **Constellation**.

(28) Stars give ~~off~~^{out} their **own light**.

(29) planets do not give out light.

(30) Our Earth is a **planet**.

⑤ CT, PST, PET, DM, ----

- ③① The path on which the planet moves round the sun is called its **Orbit**.
- ③② **Telescope** is used to see the planets more clearly.
- ③③ The light from the sun reaches the earth in about **8 minutes**.
- ③④ The natural satellite of the Earth is **Moon**.
- ③⑤ Moon takes about **28** days to complete one revolution around the Earth.
- ③⑥ The Earth has **one** moon/s.
- ③⑦ The Mars has **two** moons.
- ③⑧ Mercury and Venus do not have any **moon**.
- ③⑨ **Satellite** is an object which revolves in orbit around a larger object.

⑥

CT, PST, PET, DM, ----

- ④① **Astroids** are planetoids, which move around the Sun and are present between Orbits of Mars and Jupiter.
- ④② Jupiter has **62** moon/s.
- ④③ Saturn has **33** moon/s.
- ④④ Uranus has **27** moon/s.
- ④⑤ Neptune has **13** moon/s.
- ④⑥ Light year is the unit of **distance**.
- ④⑦ planets and moons are the **natural** Satellites.
- ④⑧ **Sun** is the Smallest Star.
- ④⑨ The moon takes about **28** days to complete one revolution around the earth.
- ④⑩ The largest planet in the solar system is **Jupiter**.

⑦ CT, PST, PET, DM, ----

⑤① At night we can see the planet **Venus** clearly.

⑤① The closest star to the earth is **Sun**.

⑤② The distance between the earth and Sun is **149 Million** Kilometers.

⑤③ Temperature on the surface of the Sun is about **6000 °C**.



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